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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.  
Phone 87.  
1758

No. 18,708. 號八零百七千八萬一第 日八十二月三年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號八月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

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In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
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## TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" " " "
1.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
1.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
2.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
3.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " " " " "	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	" " " "
5.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
8.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days	
SUNDAYS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight	

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprode Order representing Bank  
Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
1843

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tau)	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.35
SHUI LUNG	dep. 7.40	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.60	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.40
Shum Chun	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.65	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.45
Shing Shui	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.50
Fanling	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.55
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.60	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.00
Tai Po	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.65	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.05
Shatin	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.10
Yuen Tsai	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.15
Hung Hom	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.20
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.45	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.45

### UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 20 Local
East Ferry	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.15
KOWLOON	dep. 6.40	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.60	dep. 7.80	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.40
Shum Chun	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.65	dep. 7.85	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.45
Yuen Tsai	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.70	dep. 7.90	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.50
Shatin	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.75	dep. 7.95	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55
Tai Po	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.60	dep. 7.80	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.00
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.65	dep. 7.85	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.05
Fanling	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.70	dep. 7.90	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.10
Shing Shui	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.75	dep. 7.95	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.15
Shui Lung	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.60	dep. 7.80	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.60	dep. 9.20
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tau)	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.65	arr. 12.85	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.45

\* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,  
on Notice being given to the guard.

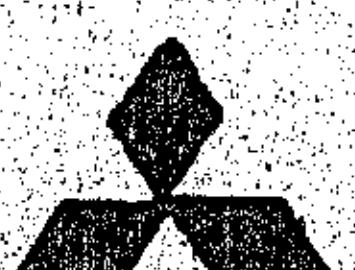
### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this  
table will connect with the trains as shown.

### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanling dep.	6.30	11.25	2.50	Shatin dep.	10.00	1.20	8.00
Shatin arr.	6.45	11.40	3.05	Fanling arr.	11.00	2.20	8.00

1783



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	Dock No. 2	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	"	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	"	34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.			

### KOBE WORKS.

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FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1. 7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	32 "	36 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	338 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	50 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.	

**THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS**  
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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES  
between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918—

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Saloon, Single	5.00	7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.50
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st  
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available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be  
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "KINSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
THURSDAY, 9TH MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "KINSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HONAM"
FRIDAY, 10TH MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
a. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)  
a. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.  
a. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)  
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1461

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETING of the  
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PRICE ... .. \$

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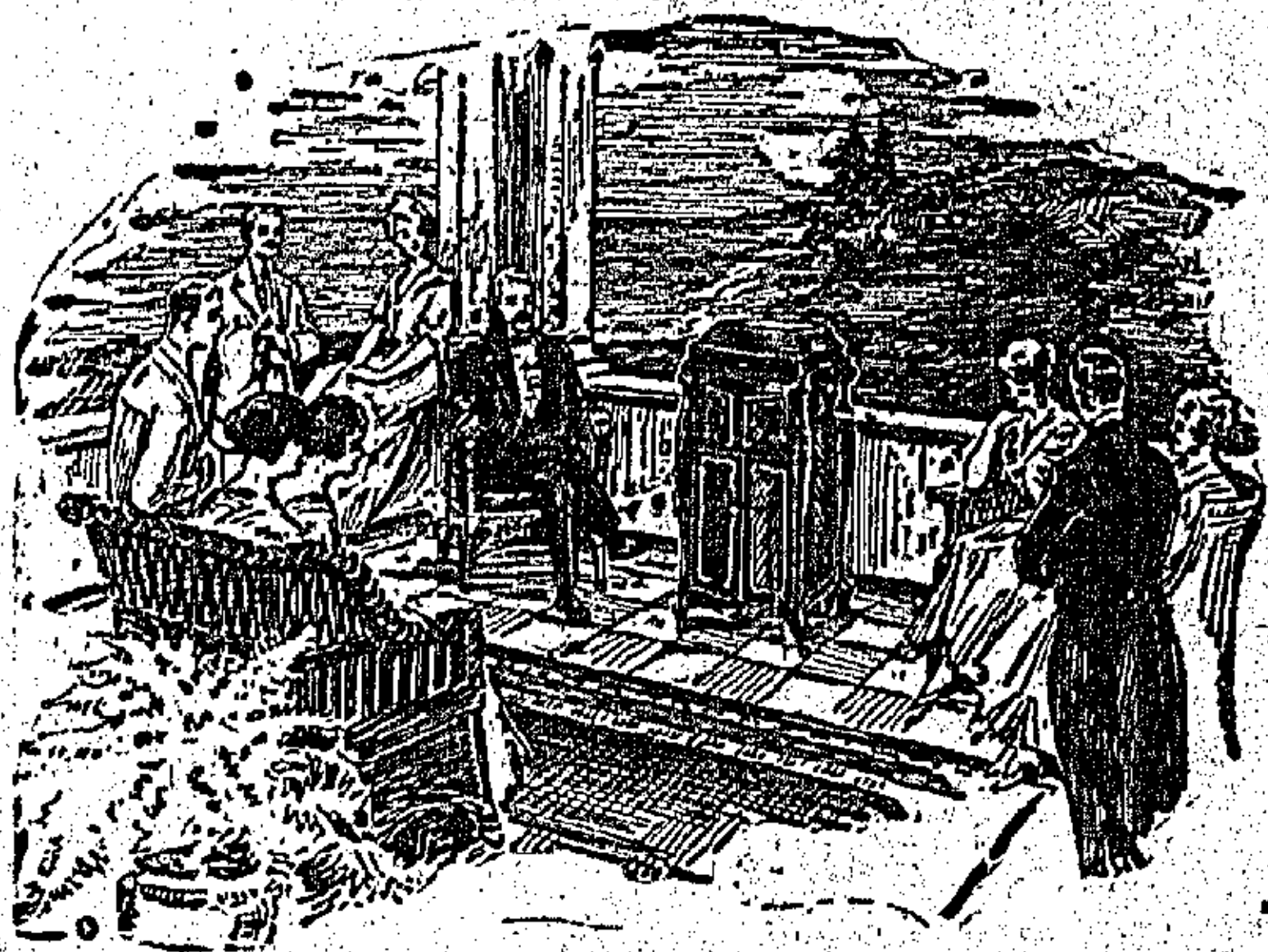
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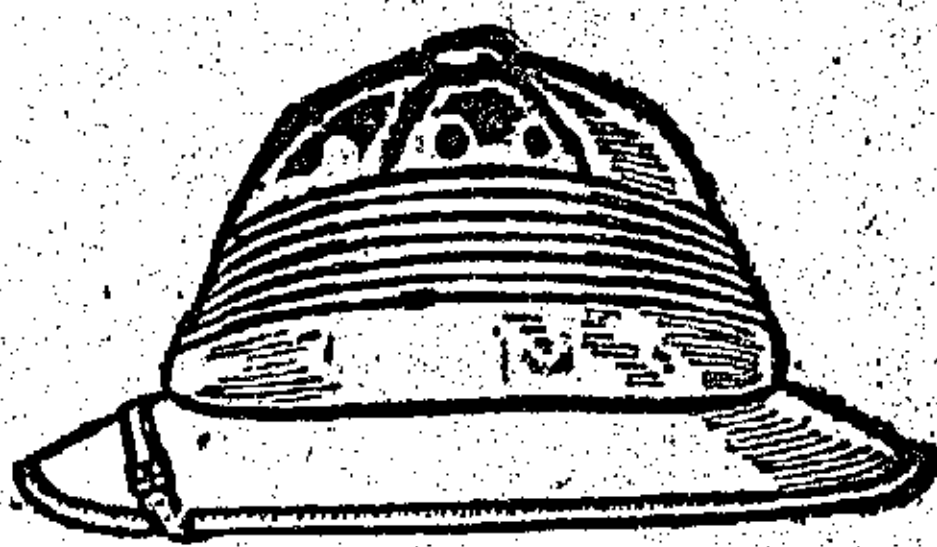
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## GERMANY IN ASIA.

### OUR NEW PROBLEM CREATED BY THE WAR.

The least noticed but not the least interesting parts in the Russo-German "treaty" were the clauses dealing with Persia and Afghanistan. The independence and neutrality of these countries are to be recognised by the contracting parties. Put bluntly, this means that for the present these territories are too far away to be claimed by Germany, and that Russia is too helpless to be bothered with them.

Germany at the beginning of the war took an active interest in Persia until the connection between her diplomatic agents and marauding bands of brigands was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the Governments of the Czar and King George. Her attempts to stir up the Afghans to make trouble on the Indian frontier also ended in a complete failure. But now Russia is helpless. Her gigantic corpse stretches across the north of Asia like the dead body of a whale washed up on the beach. On one side the carrion birds of the Central Powers are tearing chunks of the prey, while on the other side the Allies are taking measures to prevent the putrefying mass becoming an intolerable nuisance to all the neighbours.

The whole balance of power in the East has suddenly shifted, and new stresses and strains are being experienced by every Power with an interest in Asia. There is no one alive in England to-day who can remember the time when Russia, whether hostile, inert, or friendly, was not a thunderbolt banked up in the north and overhanging our chain of interests in the East, from Constantinople to Port Arthur. And then there came a puff of Bolshevik wind and a little airy nonsense, and the cloud blew away but left its wreck behind.

Immediately there spring up a host of questions. How far will Japan commit herself to Siberia to save some of the wreckage for the Allies? Will China march with her? Will Afghanistan stay quiet with the Russian imperial army gone and the prospect of loot to the north? What is our position in Persia now that the Russian sphere of influence has vanished? How far shall we advance in Turkey, and what will be our relation with the independent Arab tribes now advancing somewhere to the right of our army in Palestine?

The change since the nineteenth century is enormous. Then we were buttressing up Turkey as a friendly buffer State between us and Russia; now we are attacking Turkey as a hostile State in the hands of Germany. All this seems a far cry even from 1914, when Belgium brought us into the war and nothing further south-east than Serbia was a storm centre in the world. But the march of events, spreading outwards like ripples from a stone dropped in a pond, has brought us back again to the realisation that we are still the greatest of Eastern Powers.

Much depends on how far Germany dares to spread her tentacles eastward without risking a collapse on the Western Front. So far the grab for Batum, which, though ceded in effect to her, has yet to be occupied, represents her limit. If she can make that occupation effective she is within striking distance of Baku and its oilfields, and can use the Caspian Sea to come down on the north of Persia. While she moves by land from her centre at Berlin, we have to go round by sea, and what is still to her a central problem is to us a marginal one.

But though enemies have changed, our problem is still the same as ever. It is to keep the way to Egypt and India open, with all that this implies. For if we fail to do this our end as a great world Power has come, even though we hold on the Western Front. Napoleon, the last man before the Kaiser, bid for world power, rightly detected our vital point when he indulged in the gigantic gamble of sailing to Egypt, and declared long after that in his repulse from Acre he had "failed his fortune."

Our armies in Asia are not "little packets," as they have been rudely called, despatched at random, but outposts guarding the road to the East. The Salonika force, as Mr. Bonar Law said, saves the Mediterranean from an incursion of submarines which would cut us off from the direct line to Egypt. General Allenby's advance is an offensive-defensive to protect the Suez Canal. If we had left Mesopotamia to its fate, not only should we have lost the oilfields, but the Germans would have been down in a flash on Basra and the Persian Gulf. If Persia were menaced from Batum we should go to Teheran.

Our war interests are marked, then, by this succession of echeloned armies, while Japan and China must look to it that the German poison working in the decaying corpse of Russia does not penetrate through Vladivostok to the Pacific. In the centre, where the gigantic ramparts of mountain and desert still keep the peril far from India, our interest is the avoidance of disturbance. The Indian Government will no doubt bring strong persuasion to bear on a friendly Amir to prevent his subjects from increasing the Asiatic turmoil by raiding towards the north.

What our peace interests are precisely depends on the kind of peace which the world gets. If the menace of Prussia is destroyed our road to the East becomes automatically a path of peace, for there will be none to threaten it. Our only concern will be for the decent government and commercial development, free to all nations, of those territories hitherto ruined by the Turk or lapsed into anarchy. The railway which will then come at last from Europe to India would not doubt be our own especial concern, but safety and commerce apart, we have no ambition for conquest. In that line we have long drunk too deep of glory to have that parching thirst for the harsh vintage of Eastern rape and capture which irks the parvenu Prussian. But if it should be otherwise, and fate should decree a peace based in any form not on justice and nationality, but on the war map, then, in face of the renewed struggle, we should have entrenched ourselves firmly along our eastern front and be able to say to the aggressor: "What we have we hold." *Daily Express.*

## BRITISH VERSUS GERMAN BANKING.

### HAVE WE ANYTHING TO LEARN FROM THE ENEMY?

One of the results of the profound process of inquiry and reconstruction which all our institutions are undergoing is that the British banking system has been put upon its trial, has come in for some strong criticism and has been contrasted, very much to its disadvantage, with the German system. Especially has complaint been made against our banks that they do not lend money with sufficient freedom to our home manufacturers, and that they are backward and negligent in promoting British trade in foreign lands.

Many banks in consequence have been stimulated in the last 18 months to open branches or form connections abroad with the express object of developing our trade on the express of the war will certainly and us with ample financial facilities in France, Italy and Spain than we had when it began. The Government, too, is backing the movement, and the British Trade Corporation is proof enough of the eagerness of officialdom to abandon its old do-nothing attitude towards commerce.

We are setting ourselves, in short, to learn from the enemy and to imitate his methods. But this, the sincerest form of flattery is by no means everywhere approved. In the current number of *Sprengel's Journal*, for instance, an obviously well-equipped contributor, writing under the name of "Acceptor," takes up a stout pair of goggles on behalf of the British banking system as it is, and throws cold water in plenty on the idea of reforming it along German lines.

We all know, our eyes are well-nigh dazzled with, the laudations that the somewhat fearful admiration inspired by their size and driving power, their air of massive efficiency, the closeness of their alliance with industry, their successes in pushing German trade abroad. And we are all familiar with the facile counterpart picture of British banks as aloof and lumbering institutions by comparison with their bustling rivals of Berlin.

### THE CASE FOR THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

"Acceptor" shows us the reverse side of the medal. He admits that the great German banks are *not* generous, and that we have nothing like them here. But so far from regarding that as a defect in our mechanism of finance he insists that it should be reckoned a bull point in our favour. The German bank, he points out, is a clearing bank, an accepting house, an issuing house, a discount company and a promoting syndicate rolled into one. But all these functions are performed in London by separate concerns and institutions, each specialising in its own particular sphere. To contrast the German banks with the British joint stock banks—which is the invariable form the comparison takes—is, therefore, to contrast the whole of Germany's system with only a fraction of ours.

But "Acceptor" does not leave it at that. He carries the war into his opponents' camp. He shows, what one would have thought hardly needed showing at this time of day, that we have in Great Britain every single facility for furnishing credit that the Germans possess. He shows that the unified banking system which Germany has evolved, while a weapon of great power in the hands of a country with a long financial legacy to make up and struggling for a place in the sun, is unsuitable to a land like ours, the financial centre of the world, with an assured and long-established position and with commitments in every corner of the globe.

Not only, he argues, is our system better adapted to our more varied needs and our greater responsibilities, but it is a more scientific and more highly developed system than the German. "We have, in fact, outgrown the German type of bank."

The average man will probably have some difficulty in accepting this bold declaration. The impressiveness of the organisation and activities of the German banks has left its mark upon him. And small wonder. The five leading groups in Germany control a share capital and reserve larger than the whole of the British joint stock banks, including the Bank of England. They have strong alliances abroad. They work together, and they have pretty well divided the whole province of German industrialism between them.

Who could help being impressed by the parade of such power and efficiency? There can be no question whatever that the German banks have played an extraordinarily effective part in developing Germany's foreign commerce. It was a toss up in Turkey a few years ago whether the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople or the German Embassy was the real depository of the schemes and strength of the Fatherland. The bank got hold of every expert it could lay hands on to further railway, dock, drainage, mining, and such like enterprises. It worked hand-in-glove with the Embassy, the Consular Service, and the authorities at Berlin. It was predig of facilities to Turkish merchants. It proved in the most triumphant fashion that, made nowadays follows, not the flag, but the bank.

The truth is that the two totally different conceptions underlie the German and the British banking systems. The German banker is as much a trader as he is a banker. He involves himself directly in the success or failure of the particular concerns that he undertakes to finance. He becomes a partner in the business; he is represented on the board; he controls, and often directs, its management. But the British banker is a lender of credit, and his primary business is to take care of the money deposited with him. Where we differentiate the functions of the banker and the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## WE MUST HAVE SHIPS.

### WHY OUR LOSSES HAVE NOT BEEN REPLACED.

[BY THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD" AND SHIPPING.]

The question of the hour is that of merchant shipping. Despite more or less optimistic statements from those who know, or who are supposed to know, our losses from enemy action average twelve large vessels a week. What the gross tonnage of these ships amounts to we are not told; perhaps because our politicians think we are not strong enough to hear a plain announcement of the tonnage we are losing and what it means in the transportation of foodstuffs, and other things that matter. Our losses are cumulative. The ship that is lost to-day can bring us nothing to-morrow or the day after.

It was stated in the House of Commons on the occasion of the First Lord of the Admiralty's pronouncement on naval and shipping matters, that British, Allied, and neutral losses of merchant shipping during 1917 amounted to six and a quarter million tons! This striking statement was not contradicted. It was accepted as a fact. If we add marine losses to this volume of tonnage sunk by the enemy, we lost during 1917 nearly 7,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. Hence the question of what we have done or will do to replace these losses is the most important factor of the war. If the problem is not solved successfully, we cannot expect to win.

Our own losses, irrespective of those of allies and neutrals who are carrying for us, amounted during February to about 80,000 tons a week. This, although a diminution in the volume of sinkings, must be considered in conjunction with our efforts at replacement. The comparison reveals a condition of things quite as serious as was the shell shortage.

The Government, as a side line to their control of shipping, have attempted to direct British shipbuilding and marine engineering. They decided on "standard" ships. After a year's work they have managed to turn out seventeen vessels of approximately 80,000 tons! This would not matter if the Government effort were supplementary to the work of the shipyards, but it is not. Our total shipbuilding forces have been requisitioned, and they are engaged on the output of standard ships, of which the Government admit they have, exclusive of coasting vessels, no fewer than ten types.

When standard ships were first mooted, economy in time, labour, and in cost were to be achieved, and the popular conception of the idea was a sort of floating pantachion, which could be built in lengths and cut off in increments of ships as required; and the rate of production was to be prodigious. Unfortunately, even the steamship Mouse that the mountain in labour has brought forth is not worthy of the name.

I could name yards by the score where builders were ready and willing to lay down ships of the useful type in which they have specialised, and turn them out in a record time; but the Government decided they would control everything, and always standard ships must be built. New plans, new specifications, new arrangements of yards and works must be made. Had the Government assisted private enterprise by attending to the supply of material and labour, we could easily have exceeded the output of our record year of merchant shipbuilding, about 2,000,000 tons, and we should not have been faced to face with the serious crisis of to-day.

## SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN.

### DEFENCE OF THE EX-TSAR.

Sir G. Buchanan, British Ambassador at Petrograd, was entertained by the United Russia Societies Association, at the Piccadilly Hotel, Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P. (president of the association), occupied the chair, and proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

Sir George Buchanan, in responding, said it was a great consolation to him to hear that his work was appreciated by his fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) As the chairman had said, he could not tell what he saw at Petrograd, but it was such a sad tale that it almost broke his heart when he thought of it. Before the war Germany organised a staff of agents very ready to sow dissension between Russia and Great Britain, and it was to meet these attacks and misrepresentations that the British propaganda was started in Petrograd. During the first two years of the war British influence steadily increased. Then the German current took a serious turn, and in order to counteract this he appealed to Russian friends to organise an Anglo-Russian association. In the succeeding months of 1916 the political atmosphere in Petrograd was charged with electricity. It was the food shortage which was the last drop that made the cup to overflow. "I take this opportunity (Sir George continued) to correct a report widely circulated in this country in regard to the Russian revolution to the effect that the Emperor on the eve of his abdication contemplated concluding a separate peace with Germany. There is not, I am convinced, a word of truth in the report." (Hear, hear.)

trader, the German combines them; and that, perhaps, is the fundamental distinction between the two systems.

Given Germany's situation as it was when she became united, the banking system she devised was probably the most effective of all possible levers for helping on German industry. But it entailed enormous risks and liabilities; it led to the erection of a huge superstructure on a shaky foundation; it meant trading on the narrowest of narrow margins; and it implicated industry and finance in national and international politics to such an extent that these may not be far wrong who believe that the war was partly determined upon to save a top-heavy edifice from crashing to the ground.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### THE DEATH OF A GREAT IRISHMAN.

LONDON, March 11th.

The country is taking the downfall of Russia with philosophic calm. The once mighty Empire is down and out, crushed under the feet of the cruellest conqueror that ever captured a country; and so out of the war. It is a bitter pill, not only for ourselves, but for the Allies as a whole. At the same time it has served one clear purpose.

All the talk about peace by negotiation, all the frothy spouting of Pacifists, has been suddenly hushed. No doubt the "defeatists" here and elsewhere are silent. The reason, of course, is that only a fool or a knave, self-confessed, could now pretend that the German meaning of "no annexations," "peace by understanding," the self-determination of peoples, and all the other beautiful phrases recently on the lips of Count Hertling are genuine. The mask is off the Berlin camarilla. Indeed the Kaiser has again started to speak in the familiar way about the good old German God, and is rattling the sabre once more. We know what that means. The Allies will have to fight till the bitter end, or go under like the Russians.

### GERMAN DOMINATION.

While the situation in Eastern Europe is serious indeed, the road being opened up for the Germans towards the East, the average point of view is by no means pessimistic. The general feeling is that we shall come out all right in the end. We always have done in the past. But in order to win we must get our teeth, and "stick it." After all, the Germans are not the only people who have invaded Russia. The little Corsican once got to Moscow! There is a belief (whether well founded or not cannot be seen yet) that in helping themselves to something like two-thirds of Russian territory, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the Huns have, in the expressive American phrase, "bitten off more than they can chew."

### MR. JOHN REDMOND.

Men of every shade of political opinion have paid tributes of respect to the memory of Mr. John Redmond. He was one of the most respected men in Parliament in recent years. Since the outbreak of the war he played the part of a true patriot, recognising that if Germany were victorious there would be an end of Irish aspirations. He helped to raise the Irish Division in which his brother, Mr. William Redmond, M.P., served most gallantly, and died heroically. But the violent gospel which the late Irish leader preached in former years brought forth a harvest of evil to be seen at the present time in Ireland; and his appeal to Nationalists to rally to the support of Britain cost him since 1914 the allegiance of the rank and file in his own country.

It is strange that every Irish leader has died in circumstances attended with tragedy. John Redmond was permitted to lead the Party to the Pigeon of their hopes and see the Promised Land, but Fate decreed that he should not enter it. On the eve of his triumph, with the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book, he was busily engaged working out the constitutional machinery for setting up the new Government in Dublin, when suddenly there came the Sinn Féin Rebellion. The cup was instantly dashed from his lips. Home Rule disappeared from the plane of practical politics. It is scarcely too much to say that the blow killed John Redmond. He died of a broken heart.

### APPAINTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Redmond's death suggests a reference to Ireland, for which he lived devotedly, struggled passionately, and died broken and disappointed. The Sinn Féiners are still playing with fire, purporting to prepare the way for an Irish Republic! In the south and west moonlight raids are not infrequent, intimidation is rife, agrarian outrages are rampant, and altogether the conditions approximate to those of the early days of Parnellism and the Land League. Perhaps if the War Office had not at first acted stupidly in regard to recruiting in Ireland we should not have the dangerous footing of Sinn Féin to deal with now. Meanwhile, for obvious reasons, the Government are playing a waiting game and turning a blind eye to much that would not be tolerated at another time. Nothing must be done to hamper or hinder the Convention by English intervention or even by the repression of the rebel elements. For that reason, in order to avoid trouble, Conscription does not run in Ireland, there are no food restrictions, and people who have just come from there tell me that, living there, you would never think that the world was convulsed by war—H.B.



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (HIS HONOUR  
MR. WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]A CALLOUS AND FEROUS  
MURDER.

The postponed April Criminal Sessions were resumed yesterday, when Ip Hoi was indicted for murdering Lai Man.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E. (instructed Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General and Mr. Taun Min Chan (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) defended the prisoner.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. P. C. Potts, V. F. d'Almeida, D. S. Levi, D. Ritchie, E. Thorpe, J. A. Salih, and C. A. Carvalho.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in opening the case, stated that the murder with which the prisoner was charged took place in the middle of March at No. 43, Yee Woo Street, not far from the Jockey Club Stables. The murder was remarkable for the extreme ferocity shown by the person who committed it, and for the callousness, almost foolhardiness, of the prisoner. The prisoner and the deceased were both employed by Jardine's Sugar Refinery Company. The deceased went to his work in the Refinery on the night of the 14th inst. and returned at 6 a.m. on March 15th, the day he met with his death. The prisoner, who, also, should have gone on duty that night, absented himself. These men not only worked together but lived together at 43, Yee Woo Street, where they occupied the back cubicle in company with the third man, named Pun Lam. When the deceased got home the three of them apparently partook of food and then remained in their cubicle to rest. In another cubicle in the same house were a number of women, who heard sounds in the back cubicle as if the men were jumping on some boards. The evidence showed that the noise at the time was that which accompanied this brutal murder. Later on, when the deceased was examined, it was found that besides injuries he had received on the right side of his skull, his right hand was smashed, and with the most ferocious callousness—a part of his abdomen was torn out. After committing the murder the two men did not, apparently, run away from the premises, and their conduct during the rest of the day was a peculiar and interesting feature of the case. They came out of the back cubicle and entered into conversation with one of the women, the principal tenant of the house, as a result of which she went into the cubicle and made an examination. She found the body of the deceased underneath the bed, covered with a piece of satin and a quilt. She found blood about the place, and, on returning to her cubicle, she rated the prisoner and the other man for what they had done, bringing disgrace and trouble into her house. To that accusation the men made no reply. They left the house and were seen at the Refinery in the afternoon. The prisoner, came back to the house about noon, while the other man remained in it the whole day. During prisoner's absence the blood of the unfortunate victim of his ferocity started dripping through the floor into a cubicle occupied by a blacksmith. Apparently, however, no notice was taken of this by anyone. It was stated at the Police Court that two of the witnesses went near the Police Station, but were afraid to inform the Police of the deed. At 5 p.m. prisoner went to the Sugar Refinery to receive his pay, and at the same time took the identification disc of the deceased, and received his pay as well. The money was found on prisoner when he was arrested. By his callousness in first killing the man and then taking his pay the prisoner sank to the level of a beast. He then returned to the cubicle where the foul deed was done. He did not attempt to leave the Colony, imagining, in his foolhardiness, that the crime would not be traced. At 6 p.m. or so a watchman, who had heard of the murder, arrived on the scene, with his fob, and ordered all the people to remain where they were. The fob sent for the Police, and on their arrival, the principal tenant of the house immediately pointed out the two men as being the culprits, and they did not deny it. When taken to the Police Station, the prisoner charged the other man with the murder, stating that he went into the cubicle to prevent it and was himself assaulted. There was enough evidence to prove that prisoner committed the murder, and that he did it with a hatchet, which was afterwards washed to remove the blood stains. The only motive for the crime seemed to be the prisoner's desire to obtain the pay of the deceased.

Dr. Macfarlane and several witnesses gave evidence.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Lower Albert Road. Mr. W. S. Brown presided, and there were present:—The Rev. Father Robert (Director), and Messrs. T. M. Gregory, A. V. Apcar, T. Oliphant, H. W. Looker, H. W. Page, C. Wakeham, Chan Tong, Chan Nai Pan, and Chan Pun Kow (shareholders), J. W. Walker (manager), and M. Manuk (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The notice convening this meeting has just been read out to you. The resolution for the increase of the company's capital is necessary to give effect to the agreement with the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., which was sanctioned at the extraordinary meeting of the 15th April last, and I now propose as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the company be increased to \$855,000 by the creation of 84,000 new shares of \$7.50 each and that the Directors be authorised to issue and allot such new shares in accordance with the terms of the agreement dated the 26th day of March, 1918, made between the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., of the one part and this company of the other part."

Mr. A. V. APCAR seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I now propose for confirmation as a special resolution the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 15th April, 1918:—

"That the new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the company in substitution for and the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

Mr. T. M. GREGORY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I now propose for confirmation as a special resolution the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 15th April, 1918:—

"That the name of the Company be changed to 'The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited.'"

Mr. T. OLIPHANT seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

That was all the business.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th May are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 18 weeks.
This Year.....	\$12,370	\$242,650
Last Year.....	12,393	236,780
Increase.....	23	5,870
Decrease.....	—	—

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## DUPING AN OLD WOMAN.

A Chinese was charged with obtaining money from an old woman by false pretences.

Inspector Browne stated defendant showed the complainant a \$10 bank-note and asked her to give him in exchange subsidiary coins to the same value. This she did, obtaining the money from her daughter. On opening the brown paper in which the \$10 note was supposed to be wrapped she found she had been duped.

Complainant said she was stupefied by certain fumes which the defendant blew in her face before he cheated her.

Inspector Browne said the woman was ashamed of having been duped so easily and had related the story of the fumes to cover up her confusion.

Defendant said he gave the \$10 note to the complainant and suggested that she lost the money in her confusion.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

## EXPORTING COKE WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese, was charged with exporting 50 tons of coke by the s.s. *Tsing Lee* without a permit.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, who appeared for the defendant, said the cargo was consigned to a Dutch firm in Java. A permit was obtained at the Import and Export Office, and the defendant was instructed that the permit must be visé by the Dutch Consul to be in order. The defendant did not understand those instructions and carried out the shipment without having his permit visé. When the mistake was discovered he made every effort to remedy it and telegraphed to the shipping company not to deliver the cargo till the permit had been visé.

Mr. D. W. Treatman, of the Import and Export Office, agreed that the defendant had done all in his power to remedy his mistake.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$25.

## FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday afternoon Lady May presented the rewards and certificates to the pupils of the French Convent School, Causeway Bay. Bishop D. Pozzoni, the Rev. Father L. Robert, the Rev. Father de Maria (Manager of Schools), the Rev. F. B. Hastings, and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) were amongst those present. The ceremony opened with a pianoforte duet by the Misses G. Brock and D. Windebank, and after the distribution, a patriotic poem entitled "The Union Jack" was recited by Miss Rosebud Young. Lady May was then presented with a bouquet of flowers by Miss Beatrice Hardwick, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Manager's report referred with pleasure to the fact that during the past year the school moved into the new premises it now occupies. The classrooms, it was stated, are very spacious and in every way most suitable for the purposes for which they were designed. Indeed, it may be said that they fulfil requirements well in advance of the present time and have been planned so as to accommodate the increased number of scholars who may be expected to attend this school when conditions are again normal after the war and the district around Causeway Bay will have attained the full measure of its industrial activities and Wong-nei-chong has developed into a European residential suburb, which it bids fair to become in the near future. The equipment of the classrooms is all that can be desired.

There was a marked increase in the attendance in 1917; the highest number on the rolls last year was 164, as compared with 116 in 1916. That satisfactory rate of increase has since further appreciated, the number of scholars on the registers for 1918 being 175.

Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, carried out the usual annual inspection of all the classes in June last. He reported on the discipline of the school as being very good. The same commendation applies to reading, conversation, and recitation in all the classes, and gives evidence of the careful teaching in all these subjects.

Special mention was made by the Inspector of class 8 for Chinese girls beginning the study of English. He found that very satisfactory progress had been made, and that this class fulfilled a very useful purpose. The experimental innovation of establishing a class only for girls beginning to learn a foreign language, as in the case of the Chinese girls to whom the English language is perfectly new, has justified itself. The courses of instruction, while being carefully graded, make it much easier for the girls to acquire an elementary knowledge of the language, while the task of the teachers becomes less difficult by the fact that the scholars make a more or less equal standard of progress, as the lessons are advanced by easy stages from week to week.

The outstanding feature at the annual official inspection was the improvement in written exercises throughout the school. As a result of a thorough investigation of the school, the highest grant was again awarded.

In accordance with Government requirements, a medical inspection of the school and pupils was made in each of the two half-years by Dr. J. H. Jordan, who reported to the Director of Education that the sanitary conditions of the dormitories and classes were perfect, and the pupils in excellent health. During the recent outbreak of cerebrospinal fever in the Colony, the school enjoyed perfect immunity from this mysterious disease.

For the Oxford Preliminary and the Junior and Senior examinations of the University of Hongkong the school presented its scholars and obtained good results.

The Lugard Scholarship was won by Miss Dolly Haynes.

Besides the ordinary school work the pupils have taken a keen interest in war work by giving willing help in several directions. Some of them have also taken part in the street and office collections on "Our Day," "Heather Day," and the recent celebrations in connection with "St. George's Day."

Two courses of lectures on First Aid and Home Nursing were very kindly given by Dr. Koch. These lectures were greatly appreciated by the pupils, who went in for both the examinations and passed.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following were yesterday's results of the tennis tournament.

## HANDICAP DOUBLES.

E. R. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher, (rec. 15) beat J. Stalker and E. Abraham (ser.)—4-0; 2-6; 6-4.

## HANDICAP SINGLES.

J. R. Irvine (rec. 15) beat the Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt (owes 3/0)—4-6; 10-8; 6-3.

## OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond—6-1; 6-4; 7-5.

## HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

P. H. Cobb (rec. 15) beat H. W. Weyler (rec. 15)—7-5; 8-2.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches have been arranged for to-day:—

## PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

H. A. Nesbitt and H. R. Phelps play N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings.

## H. and R. Hancock play Major Ardoino and Capt. M. Jones.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.  
Lt. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 1/5) play Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (rec. 15).

C. Cooper-Hunt and Mrs. Nesbitt (owe 15/3) play Morse and Mrs. Hudson, (owe 3/0).—

## HANDICAP DOUBLES.

C. C. Stark and F. E. Jeseland (ser.) play H. J. Jackman and R. M. Henderson (rec. 15).

## OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo play S. E. Green and E. Abraham.

The day-scholars took part as usual in the sports held under the auspices of the Hongkong Public Schools and St. Joseph's College, and won several prizes.

## PRIZE WINNERS.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS.—Marjorie Hansen, Lilla Mercier, John Pau, Oswald Olson, Hilda Solomon, George Chew, Cissy Polley, Jessie Johnson, Fatima Curroen, Mariam Curroen, George Pearson, Cyril Warnes, Everdina Cruz, Sidney Edgar, George Cruz, Violet Johnson and Wilfred Ayock.

CLASS "B."—William Nolan, Alma O'Hoy, Kathleen McEwen, Elsie Simpson, Stanley Olson, John Johnson, Frank Pritchard, Jack Pritchard, Kathleen Mackay, Susan Greenfield, Sheila Esmail and Gladys de Souza.

CLASSES 8 AND 7.—Felicie Raskine, Joan Crispin, Aida Coxson, Clara Chang, Mary McEwen, Sharita Ismail, Maria Lau, Maria Jeanjaquet, Yvonne Kerrin, Ruby Chiu, Andrea Unveveanu, Maria de Mendez, Vera Stanley, Elizabeth Pearson, Cortez Jeanjaquet, Maryjory Wincepsane, Madeline Cheveneau, Amelia d'Assumpcao, Agnes Pau, Ina Morrison, Beatrice Hardwick, Floren Hansen, Norma See Chin, Daisy Brown.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.—May O'Hoy, Winato Ying, Minnie Karayana, Emily Landolt, Kathleen Abnatt, Parrin Rutonjoo, Jean O'Hoy, and Jean Johnson.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR CHINESE.—Mary Lamb, Phyllis Chui, Fanny Wong, Anna Suon, Lily Law, and Daisy Law.

CLASS 6.—Gladys Ismail, Hava el Aroulli, Hannah Solomon, Patricia Jeanjaquet, Laura Lobato, Kathleen Simmon, Leonore Colloca, Florence Solomon, Ina Simpson and Stella Jeanillo.

REMOVE CLASSES 5-4.—Cathie Russell, Thelma Wilson, Marie Gomes, Marie Lobato, Phyllis Goodall, Marie Fernandes, Constance Smith, Geraldine Smith, Suzanne Weill, Cecilia Franco, Bertha Rodriguez, May Chan, Adelina dos Remedios, Mabel Solomon, Kathleen Lysaught, and Maggie Lysaught.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.—Mary Pow, Rosebud Young, Edna See Chin, Marce Nolan, Emilia Rossette, Vyvienne Young, Annie Akbar, Ruby Chiu, Hilda Ismail, Margaret Pau, Lily Ferguson, and Molly Rahman.

CLASS 3.—Edith Soares, Doris Windebank, Gladys Brock, and Gertrude Simmon.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.—Phyllis See Chin, Nina Lourengo, Nina Hazeland, and Ruby Young.

CLASS 2.—Aurea Carvalho, Rosie White, Elsie Noronha, and Marie de Souza.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.—Good conduct, application, politeness, drawing and needlework—Mary Mathias. General improvement, French, music, drawing and needlework—Marie Noronha. Oxford University preliminary certificate and certificate of merit for good conduct, politeness, regular attendance, music and French—Florine Hamilton. Oxford University preliminary certificate and the Lugard Scholarship—Dolly Haynes. Hongkong University Junior certificate—May Ramsey and Aldo d'Almeida Franco. Hongkong University Senior certificate—Andree Baudet, and Rita Hazeland.

HONOR NURSING CERTIFICATES.—Doris Windebank, Edith Soares, Gladys Brock, Nina Hazeland, Ruby Young, Adelina Remedios, Vyvienne Young, Rahil el Aroulli, Annie Akbar, Margaret Pau, Rosie White, Marie de Souza, Elsie Noronha, Lily Haynes, Flo Rodney, Marie Noronha, Aldo Franco, Mary Mathias, May Ramsey, Andree Baudet, and Rita Hazeland.

Certificate of merit for good conduct, general application, general proficiency and French—Rita Hazeland.

## INTIMATIONS.

LANE.  
CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

## TENNIS BALLS

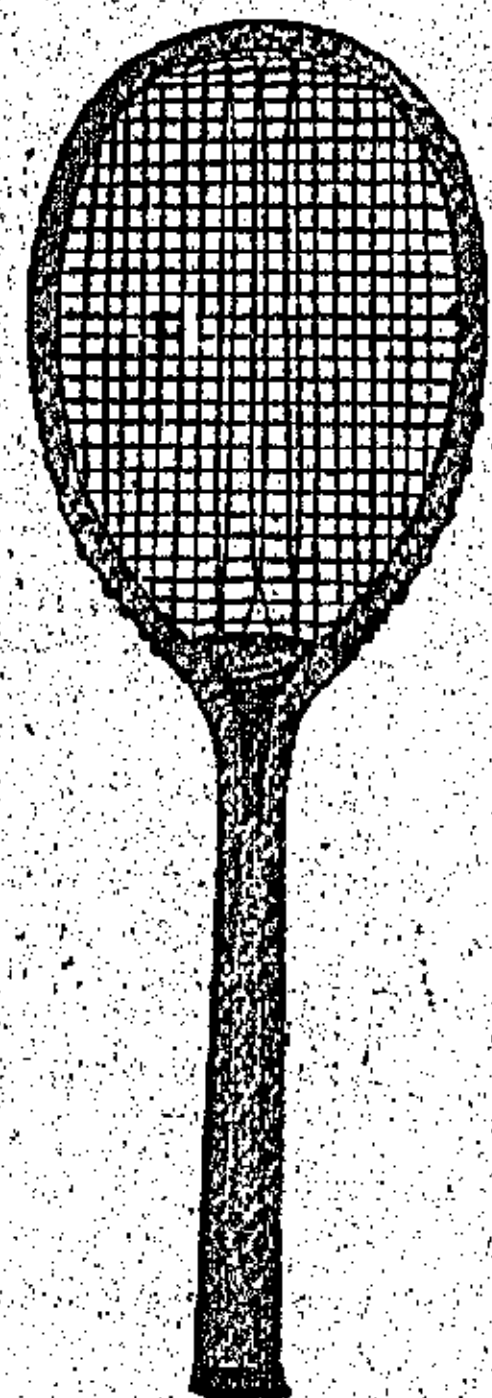
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## TENNIS RACKETS

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AYRE'S No. 1 "SLOTTED THROAT,"  
THE "IZ," "LAMBERT CHAMBERS,"  
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"VANTAGE," "TOURNAMENT,"  
THE "LEE."



## TENNIS POSTS.

RACKET COVERS.

CENTRE GUIDES.

COURT MARKING  
PINS.

LAWN MOWERS.

RESTRINGING AND REPAIRS  
BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

19

TRADE MARK

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

DICK'S — THE ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

HAS TENSILE STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY.

NO STRETCHING—NO SLIPPING.

THE SUPERIOR BELTING

Sole Agents.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,  
Hotel Mansions, Mission Buildings,  
HONGKONG. CANTON.

1183

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

IN SMART

COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

BATH GOWNS

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK and LINEN.

RELIABLE QUALITIES.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

REV. COOPER HUNT AND MRS. NISBET

A. MORSE AND MRS. HUDSON

WAR CHARITIES COURT

TO-DAY

4.45 P.M.

(Weather permitting)

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1918. [1979]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 6.30 P.M.

As set forth in the Notice Posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1918. [1977]

## WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on the EAK from middle of June, for about three months.

Apply ARCHDEACON BARNETT,

St. Paul's College. [1978]

## WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glue from hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials.

MANAGER,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

1927

## NOTICE.

## CARVALHO &amp; COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has This Day CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO &amp; CO.

[1974]



## NORTH POINT PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

THIS BEACH is now OPEN for the use of the General Public.

The accommodation is free, with the exception of the reserved portion, for which a CHARGE OF TEN CENTS per person is made.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted free to the reserved enclosure.

## KENNEDY TOWN PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

THIS BEACH is now OPEN for the use of the General Public.

The accommodation is free. W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 6th May, 1918. [1975]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3061 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1979]

## LOST.

IN Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the Name of "MAX." Anyone found hereafter in possession of the dog, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,

No. 1, Ormsby Villas,

Granville Road, Kowloon. [1969]

## FOR SALE.

\$100 PEARL, THREAD-NECK, LACE, and 925 PEARL EARRINGS. Necessity compels the Vendor to sell these very cheaply.

Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

[1976]

## WAI KEE.

## FLAG &amp; SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1933. [1987]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Admitted to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1890]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1918. [1940]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1848]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., Ltd.,

W. G. DARBY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [1965]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—

YU KAM HING,

c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES &amp; MASTER.

[1956]

## TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[1876]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG Ice Co., Ltd.,

40, Connaught Road Central.

[900]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

No. 57, THE PRAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[183]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[1938]

## FOR SALE.

"G. ALESEND," 108, THE PRAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,

P.W.D.

[1859]

## FOR SALE.

ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built Four-Roomed House with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to—

D. V. STEVENSON,

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &amp; HARTSON.

[1912]

## INTIMATIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,780 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &amp; HARTSON,

1, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Vendors' Solicitors,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929]



## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[188]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food

easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

[1928]

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

## S.S. "CAPTO"

FROM NEW YORK.

THE above vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra. Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

All Broken, chafed and damaged goods will be examined on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 9.30 A.M. All claims must be presented within a fortnight of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 15th inst. will be subject to re-shipment.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees of Cargo must produce Import permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Agents.

AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1918. [1972]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. FARR,

Superintendent.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S



## THE PREMIER SCOTCH

## OF THE FAR EAST

## FOR 25 YEARS.



## POPULARITY MAINTAINED

## BY ITS

## EXCELLENT QUALITY,

## NOT BY EXPENSIVE

## WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

## HONGKONG.

TEL. 618.

[19]

## MARRIAGE.

HERRIDGE-PACKHAM.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on May 7th, by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., FRANK GORDON HERRIDGE, of Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire, to EVELINE MAUDE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. PACKHAM, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon. [1979]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. George by Mrs. Thomson was auctioned by Mr. H. P. White in the Club on St. George's Day and realised \$530.

The Pen-and-ink sketch of a Bull-dog, kindly presented to the Society of St. George by Mrs. Thomson was auctioned by Mr. H. P. White in the Club on St. George's Day and realised \$530.

During the 48 hours of Sunday and Monday 9 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, and 7 deaths from the disease, were notified in the Colony. All the sufferers were Chinese. There were also two cases of bubonic plague and one of enteric fever. The total number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever during the week ended May 4th was 31, and the total number of deaths from the disease 23.

THE BRITISH IN ASIA.

It is impossible to measure the profound political changes which will take place all over the world as the result of the insolent and brutal attempt of the Kaiser and his satellites to enslave free peoples. The tidal wave which has swept over Europe with such appalling consequences has washed up against the shores of Asia and Africa, where people have been freed from the yoke of the oppressor thanks to the success which has attended the campaigns undertaken by the Allies. For centuries the British have had interests in Asia, although it was only about a hundred and fifty years ago that, as a by-product of a great European war, we occupied India. Without fear of contradiction by any unbiased critic, it can be asserted that the occupation has been an incalculable blessing to the peoples of that Empire. Mistakes have been made, but upon those mistakes success has been built. No one at the time of the Mutiny would have been bold enough to prophesy that, in the short space of sixty years, India would willingly rally to the aid of Britain, freely offering her sons and her wealth in token of her gratitude and in recognition of the justice of the great cause for which Britain is making such stupendous sacrifices. The policy upon which Britain has proceeded in her relations with native peoples is diametrically opposite to that followed by Germany, and is reflected in the proclamation issued to the inhabitants of the city of Baghdad soon after its capture by the Imperial troops. This announced that the British

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CHINO-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, May 5th.

The Times Correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on April 29th, stated that a syndicate of Japanese banks is about to conclude a loan of \$2,000,000 for the reorganization of the Chinese Telegraphs under Japanese supervision.

The Japanese have also concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government with reference to wireless telegraphy.

## CANTON NEWS.

## [BY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 7th.

THE CHANCE OF GOVERNMENT.

In view of the possibility of trouble arising from the change in the Military Government, the Tsuchun called various leaders and other notabilities to his yamen and measures were adopted for maintaining peace and order. The people have been informed that the steps decided upon are adequate for meeting any emergency.

We are informed that certain notables, who were informed that the proposed change of the Military Government had been passed, are proceeding to Canton from the North in order to mediate in the matter.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has announced his resignation of the office of Generalissimo has been requested by all the M.P.s to remain.

## SWATOW REPORTS.

Several armies are said to have been dispatched from Chekiang Province to reinforce Fukien. One of the armies, consisting of about 5,000 soldiers, arrived at Amoy the other day. Northern troops in Fukien are busily preparing defensive measures. The Northern and Southern troops are now in close proximity.

## ALIEN ENEMIES IN CHINA.

The local authorities are notified that as an increasing number of enemy subjects are requesting sick leave such applicants must, in future, be medically examined so as to guard against deception.

## KIANGSI TO BE ATTACKED.

In consequence of the Northern troops pressing Kwangtung from the direction of Kiangsi, Commander Tam Ho-ming, in Hunan, has decided to send forces to attack Kiangsi, in order to divide the Northern troops fighting strength. The Tsuchun of Kiangsi has wired to the Peking Government stating that the Northern armies in the Province are not strong enough to resist attacks from Hunan and Kwangtung. He will not accept responsibility for the safety of the Province, if the Government does not send reinforcements at once.

Commander Lam Fu, who is still in Lui Chow, has received instructions to proceed to attack Kiangsi.

## THE MISSES AILEEN &amp; DORIS WOODS.

## LAST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods gave their farewell entertainment in Hongkong at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, last evening. When in the Colony a few months ago these talented young ladies danced and sang at numerous small social gatherings, and everywhere they appeared they created a most favourable impression. It was not surprising, therefore, that their friends assembled in good numbers to bid them *au revoir* and wish them success on the remaining part of their tour in the Far East. There is nothing dull or stale about their entertainments. Some of the latest Broadway "hits" which they sing are stupid little verses but that counts for nothing. The way they are rendered rouses the audience to enthusiasm. The artists have to rely solely upon their own powers of entertaining—there is no one to help them—and the long programme must mean a considerable tax upon their strength, but no sign of physical exhaustion is ever allowed to make itself apparent. Encores are demanded and are always freely given, and the dancers seem to enjoy every moment as thoroughly as those who have simply to watch and applaud. This is, perhaps, the great secret of their success. They enter wholeheartedly into the spirit of a jolly evening, and as a Broadway critic would say, they carry things through with "a bang." Certainly they may be assured of a warm welcome when they care to return again to this Colony.

In accordance with the invariable practice of the Misses Wood, ten per cent. of the proceeds of last evening's concert were given to the St. Dunstan's Hostels for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above funds are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the week ending 6th May, 1918:—



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH GUN-FIRE ARRESTS ENEMY MOVEMENT IN FLANDERS.

### MR. DILLON'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

### EXPLANATION OF HOLLAND'S ACQUIESCENCE IN GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

### GERMANY'S DIFFICULTIES IN UKRAINE.

### JAPANESE OFFICIAL AT IRKUTSK ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, May 6th.  
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—By a minor operation our line westward and south-westward of Morlan-court, between the Somme and the Ancre, was advanced on a considerable front, despite strong opposition. The enemy's losses were heavy.

We captured 150 prisoners. Our casualties were slight. In local fighting we improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Locon and the Lave River.

#### AUSTRALIANS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, May 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The main activity on our battlefield during the past twenty-four hours was confined to the Australian troops following up their Saturday's success, when the Anzacs advanced the line between the Ancre and the Somme to a depth of 700 yards. They again launched a successful operation last night south and west of Albert, advancing towards Morlan-court on a front of about a mile and quarter. They drove back the enemy on the whole line to an average distance of 500 yards.

The Germans fought stubbornly and suffered heavily.

The Australians have pushed on to the lower slopes of the ridge extending from Vautoursome, behind Morlan-court, linking up with the undulating country around Albert, which is such an important terrain in connection with the defence of Amiens against a converging movement.

The weather has been intermittently wet, the ground getting waterlogged, and the going is heavy.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### LOCAL NIGHT FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 6th.  
9.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a number of prisoners during local fighting at night-time in the neighbourhood of Locon.

To-day there was artillery firing and local encounters at different points.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

The mist yesterday cleared slightly in the afternoon.

We dropped 9 tons of bombs on Chaumes railway junction, Bapaume, Armentieres, Merville and Estaires.

There was little air fighting. We brought down one enemy machine and drove down four uncontrolled. Two of ours are missing. Two machines previously reported missing have returned.

Despite a continuance of unfavourable weather at night-time we dropped over three tons of bombs on Chaumes and Bapaume.

#### FRUSTRATING ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, May 6th.  
7.25 a.m.

Correspondents in France state that the British gunfire in Flanders during the past three days completely prevented any enemy movement. The enemy un-

doubtedly was prepared to attack the Allied positions on Saturday, but the British gunners smothered the attack before it could be launched. This increased the disorganisation in the enemy rear. The French prevented an attack on their front by attacking first.

Experts emphasise the difficulty of the enemy in finding a target by which he could take the Allies by surprise. Certain points of importance are carefully watched, and if other points are attacked the Allied reserves can reach the battlefield as quickly as the German reserves.

They are confident that Kemmel will be recovered if the enemy fails to advance his line in this region.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 5th.  
10.20 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—After a very strong firing preparation, the French divisions attacked Kemmel and near Bailleul, but were heavily repulsed.

We captured over 300 prisoners. Our fire prevented the development of an English attack westward of Bailleul. Strong English thrusts southward of Hebuterne failed.

Reciprocal artillery firing was revived in the evening on both sides of the Somme, especially at Villers-Bretonneux and on the west bank of the Avre.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH LOCAL SUCCESS.

#### OF DISTINCT TACTICAL VALUE.

LONDON, May 5th.  
11.05 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, in a message on the 5th instant, states:—Some disorganisation is indicated among the enemy troops, who are hindered by the heavy rains.

The Franco-British, in the course of a successful operation between Locon and Drancourt, advanced their positions on a front of 1,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards. We took 48 prisoners and the French about 32.

We drove out the enemy from two or three ruined farms and took some high ground near Koudekot. The French, continuing the operation on our flank, carried some strongly held buildings in the neighbouring sector. All enemy counter-efforts were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct tactical value, strengthening our defences of (1) approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

#### GERMAN TANKS INFERIOR TO OURS.

There is little doubt that the new German tanks are proving a disappointment, developing various defects in actual service. Their ponderous weight makes manœuvring over bad ground difficult. Generally they are much inferior to ours.

Their armament consists of one 57 millimetre gun, six heavy machine-guns mounted on each side and astern, but the gun ports are vulnerable. The crew consists of one officer and 18 of other ranks, so the interior is packed like a sardine-tin. The Germans seem to be repeating all our initial mistakes with a few of their own added.

The German tanks more resemble the French heavy pattern than ours. They weigh 45 tons. The highest speed attainable is ten miles per hour, but only for a short time, as the motors become overheated. The protective qualities are poor, despite their weight. Their armoured varies between 16 and 23 millimetres. Armour-piercing rifle ammunition will perforate their hull anywhere. They are 23 feet long, and a little coming-tower, in which the driver sits, is hinged, being so high that when the tank is entrained for transport it will not clear the bridges. Their observation is very poor, as the ground is invisible from the interior for some distance ahead.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT. ENEMY ATTEMPT FAILS.

A communiqué states:—An enemy attempt, after a violent bombardment, to reach our lines south-west of Anchin Farm failed completely. Many of the enemy were killed.

One of our detachments penetrated German organisations in the region north of Louvre, west of Rheims, and inflicted serious losses upon the enemy in a lively engagement, and brought back considerable war-material.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, May 6th.

A communiqué states:—There was intermittent reciprocal artillery firing North and South of the Avre.

Eleven German aeroplanes were brought down on Friday and Saturday. Twenty-three were forced to descend in their own lines. Our machines dropped 28,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, depots, and cantonments at Ham, Chaulnes, Jassy, Peronne and St. Quentin.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINE "39."

LONDON, May 6th.  
5.05 p.m.

An interesting account of the destruction of the German mine-laying submarine "39" has reached London from a Dutch correspondent.

The "39" was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who is a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor to the latter's castle at Kiel. Before Ehrentraut left Kiel with the "39" Prince Henry came to the pier to wish him *bon voyage*.

The "39" left the base at midnight, carrying several torpedoes and large quantity of gun ammunition, but no mines, as the trip was in the nature of a "shakedown" for the crew, who had all seen service in other submarines.

After sinking the Norwegian ship *Haug Kink*, and the British steamer *Hans Larsen*, the "39" sighted another Norwegian, namely, the *Ida*, at which, on Ehrentraut's orders, she continued to fire, despite the fact that the steamer had stopped. The German gunlayer, after he had obtained several direct hits, asked Ehrentraut if he should cease fire. Ehrentraut replied, "Go on firing." When he finally ceased, one of the *Ida's* boats came alongside, and said that two wounded men had been left on board, but subsequently it was discovered they had been killed while being lowered into the boats. The Germans accelerated the sinking by using bombs.

The "39" later opened fire at what she thought to be another steamer, but she had to deal with sterner stuff than defenceless tramps this time, for she was immediately answered by a salvo from a British destroyer. She dived, but too late, for a depth charge shook her, causing her to leak in her conning-towers. The water poured into the control, and the crew took panic, and the "39" rose helplessly to the surface, only to immediately receive a volley of shells from the destroyer.

Ehrentraut and six others of the crew were killed. The destroyer saved 17 others, including the captain and chief engineer of the *Hans Larsen*, who had been taken prisoner, but were not injured.

#### Aerial Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICAN HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

PARIS, May 6th.

German airmen deliberately destroyed an American hospital near the Front, but only two doctors were injured, as the Hospital was evacuated at the beginning of April.

#### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### HEAVY FIGHTING EAST OF JORDAN.

LONDON, May 6th.

A Turkish communiqué states:—Heavy fighting continues east of the Jordan. On the Irak Front the British advanced south of Kerkuk.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SOUTH HEREFORD BYE- ELECTION.

LONDON, May 6th.

The South Hereford bye-election has resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Pully (Coalitionist)..... 3,290 votes  
Mr. Preece (Farmers' candi-  
date)..... 1,784 votes  
(Coalitionist Majority)..... 1,476 votes

At the last election the Unionist majority was 121.

#### A SUBMARINE MENDICANT.

LAS PALMAS, May 6th.

The Spanish vessel *Achuri*, with a cargo of rice from India, has arrived. The *Achuri* was stopped 50 miles off the African coast by a submarine, the commander of which sent back on the *Achuri* two of his crew who had been severely wounded during a fight with a British transport, which was sunk. The Captain and first officer of the transport were prisoners on board the submarine.

The Germans demanded provisions, as they had none aboard. The Captain of the *Achuri* said that his own provisions were exhausted, owing to the length of the voyage, and that they were living on the cargo. The Germans then asked for five sacks of rice, which the Captain gave them.

#### COTTON OPERATIVES' DEMAND.

LONDON, May 7th.

At a meeting held in Manchester yesterday, the Executives of all the Cotton Trade Unions, representing over 350,000 workers, decided to ask for an advance of 30 per cent. on their wages.

#### GERMAN ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

#### REPRISALS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 6th.

Lord Newton, in a speech in Lancashire, announced that owing to the continued ill-treatment of British officers in Germany under the Corps Commander of the Tenth German Army, we had taken certain reprisals in the case of German officers in Great Britain.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR NORWEGEO-AMERICAN AGREE- MENT SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.

A Norweco-American agreement has been signed whereby America will provide Norway with the necessary food-stuffs, fodder, fertilisers, and bunker coal and will not seize or hamper Norwegian vessels.

Norway will send to the United States surplus ores, minerals, chemicals, timber, wood and fish, and will not forward the United States exports to the Central Powers or use or replace commodities shipped to the order of the Central Powers.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### LIBERTY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.

Unofficial figures indicate that the Third Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by a billion dollars. The subscribers number 15,000,000. The loan was closed at midnight amidst patriotic demonstrations.

#### CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND DEMONSTRATION IN EAST MAYO.

LONDON, May 6th.

Mr. John Dillon and Mr. De Valera, on the same platform on Sunday at Balagadereen, in the former's constituency (East Mayo), addressed an anti-conscription demonstration of 15,000.

Mr. Dillon said that if the Irish people kept united and determined for another two months they would defeat conscription. He was convinced this question would destroy the Government, but to achieve unity the committees throughout the country must be organised in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation, sincerely desirous to give fair representation to all sections in each parish. Unless unity was achieved the whole game would be thrown into the hands of the military. There was an impression in the country that danger had passed, but that impression was totally false. The Government was undoubtedly staggered, but it would be a disastrous mistake to allow the determination of the people to slacken.

Mr. Dillon suggested the formation of Parish Committees to be attached to every church and chapel. Thus, if a struggle was forced upon them the church would be the rallying point. If the central organisation were destroyed instructions would reach the people through national organisations, especially the priests, for the church in the supreme hour of national danger would come to the rescue of the people. He was convinced it would take an army, which England could ill spare, to enforce conscription.

Mr. De Valera said that his followers would unite with the Nationalists to defeat conscription. As regards East Cavan, the Sinn Féin would only submit to one arbitrator, namely, the free choice of the electors.

#### GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS UNCHANGED.

LONDON, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Lough asked:—Has the enforcement of conscription in Ireland been postponed? Mr. Bonar Law replied:—The intentions of the Government have not changed since the statement by the Prime Minister on April 29th.

#### NO ENEMY PEACE OFFERS RECEIVED.

Replying to Mr. P. Snowden, who drew attention to the Reuter interview with Lord Robert Cecil, on May 3rd, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that there had been no enemy peace-offers recently.

#### LORD-LIEUT. OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 5th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Viscount French has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P., has been appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

#### PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, May 6th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states:—The appointment indicates that the Government is determined to pursue a strong and firm Irish policy.

The *Morning Post* states that Viscount French, as a moderate Home Ruler, has probably stipulated for a definite effort by the Government to pass Home Rule before Conscription.

The *Daily News* states that the appointment is meant to assure the Conservatives that the Government will enforce Conscription. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule bill will proceed, and the Government hopes there will not be so many restrictive provisions suggested by the Conservatives.

#### SILVER HOARDING IN IRELAND. REPLENISHMENT FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 6th.

To meet the shortage of silver in Ireland, which has been ascribed to hoarding, a large quantity of silver coin arrived at Dublin yesterday from England.

#### THE AUSTRO-GERMAN REGIME IN UKRAINE.

#### PERILOUS COMPLICATIONS PREDICTED.

ZURICH, May 6th.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung's* Correspondent at Vienna condemns the German and Austrian proceedings in Ukraine, and foresees perilous complications.

The paper says the Ukrainians are bound to regard the Austro-German as a military regime, whose object is solely to requisition foodstuffs. Thus the Russophile sentiment is strengthened.

A telegram from Vienna states that von Seidler admitted that Austria was unable to feed the population in the Northern Tyrol and Northern Bohemia. The former has been attached to Bavaria and the latter to Saxony for provisioning purposes. This confession was wrung from him most reluctantly by the German parties, and it will accentuate the feud between the German and non-German races in Austria.

#### STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, May 6th.

The German difficulties in Ukraine were clearly brought out in a statement by von Payer in the Reichstag, and in the subsequent debate von Payer admitted that the Germans had entered Ukraine not merely for the purpose of restoring order, but because Germany wanted foodstuffs as speedily as possible. Von Payer said that the Rada was powerless to make the population deliver grain. Its communistic theories, moreover, were not reciprocated by the peasants, hence the trouble, which led to the overthrow of the Government.

Von Payer, after describing the alleged plot to assassinate the German officers, said it was most regrettable that some members were arrested while the Rada was sitting. Von Eschard had immediately apologised for the blunder, and the German Commander responsible was immediately dismissed.

The New Government which is being formed by General Skoropadski, whom the peasants elected, had agreed to the formation of German field tribunals. The New Government refused to recognise the theories that denied their ownership of the soil. It agreed upon the necessity of concluding a long-term of economic agreement with the Central Powers and to negotiate for the reimbursement of German military assistance. Herr Scheideemann declared that the policy described by von Payer was incomprehensible. The people of Ukraine did not stand behind General Skoropadski, and a supply of grain could not be thus obtained by Germany.

Herr Erzberger said that the shape taken by the Eastern questions would decide the entire future shaping of Europe, and he urged that the political department of the German Government should be the sole deciding factor in Ukraine.

Under-Secretary Bueche denied that General Skoropadski was supported only by the land-owners.

Under-Secretary Braun, replying to a question whether the Ukraine grain stores really existed, said that experts had said so. They estimated the supplies at 2,000,000 tons.

Herr Braun then described the difficulties of securing the fulfilment of the treaty for supplying the Central Powers, remarking, *inter alia*, that nothing could be purchased without the help of the Ukrainian Jews.

Herr Braun added that it was at present very difficult to forecast the quantities which Ukraine could supply. According to the latest reports 4,000,000 poods had been notified but not yet delivered.

Herr Lodebour (Socialist) declared that the new Ukraine Government did not possess any more power than the old Government.

#### DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED OVER UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, May 6th.

Apparently General Skoropadski has established a kind of dictatorship over Ukraine. The *Vorwarts* denies the German assertion that the majority of the Ukrainians support General Skoropadski, who, it says, only received nine votes at the elections for the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, and whom the big land-owners hail as their champion. It transpires that the Ukrainian Premier, who von Payer stated in the Reichstag had voluntarily resigned, was arrested by the Germans.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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[1494]

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### General.

EARLIER CABLES.

### STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.

#### LORD INCHCAPE'S TRIBUTE TO NATIVE SEAMEN.

London, May 6th.

Lord Inchcape, presiding at the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, paid a very high tribute to the splendid services and gallantry of native seamen during the war. The Home had provided comfortable quarters for torpedoed native seamen. Not many of our fellow subjects would sail on German ships for a long time after the war. He said the Lascar's sobriety, his calm demeanour in an emergency, and his philosophic endurance of catastrophe were beyond all praise. During last year 1,236 Asiatics were admitted to the Home only from torpedoed vessels, 170 of whom were entirely destitute.

### LABOUR MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

#### DISCHARGED SOLDIERS STORM PLATFORM.

London, May 6th.

During a Labour May Day demonstration at Leicester, on Sunday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's platform was stormed by a body of men, mostly discharged soldiers, and only the prompt action of the police prevented their wrecking the platform.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald started his speech by admitting that, after the German offensive, it was far more difficult to talk of peace. He proceeded to complain that the Government took no action upon the Austrian Emperor's peace offer a year ago, when a crowd, carrying the Union Jack, rushed the platform.

### NORWEGIAN VICTIMS OF U-BOATS.

London, May 6th.

To April 30th, 755 Norwegian vessels, with a tonnage over one million, had been lost owing to the war, and 968 Norwegian sailors were drowned. Fifty-three ships, with crews of over 700, are missing, two-thirds of which are believed to be war losses.

### THE CAUCASUS FIGHTING.

TURKISH REPORT.

London, May 6th.

A Turkish communiqué states:—The Germans occupying Sebastopol found a greater part of the Russian Black Sea Fleet and merchantmen in the harbour.

Several Turkish warships, including the *Göeben*, have arrived at Sebastopol.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### NOTE TO ALLIED CONSULS. GENERAL.

London, May 6th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on April 29th, stated that the *Asahi* Correspondent at Moscow says the Foreign Commissary has handed to the Consul-General of Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States a Note accusing the Consuls of participating in a plot against the Soviet Government, and alleging that the representatives of these Powers at Vladivostok and Peking were negotiating a counter-revolutionary reorganization.

The Bolsheviks recently have been examining and subjecting to indignities the Japanese subjects in Siberian towns.

### EX-GREEK COMMANDER MURDERED.

Athens, May 6th.

A German report recently announced the death from apoplexy, at Goerlitz, of Colonel Hazzopoulos, who surrendered Seres and Kavalla to the Bulgarians. It is now ascertained that Colonel Hazzopoulos was murdered by a Greek Sergeant as a result of a conspiracy by the Greek officers interned at Goerlitz.

## GERMANO-DUTCH NEGOTIATIONS.

### NETHERLANDS' FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

THE HAGUE, May 5th.

The Dutch Foreign Minister said the measures which Germany desired were originally only partly acceptable. Those measures were the resumption of the transport, which had ceased since 1917, between Germany and Belgium, by Dutch waterways, of sand, gravel, and broken stone without the Dutch insisting on an expert enquiry regarding the employment of the previously transported materials. The Dutch objected to uncontrolled transport in unlimited quantities as infringing the obligations of neutrality.

The Germans then stated that they desired permission respecting 1,600,000 tons annually. Holland agreed, as this figure was below the maximum quantity which is expressed to two interested Governments as necessary for the ordinary upkeep of Belgian roads. Therefore, Holland was justified in withdrawing the stipulation regarding expert investigation. Germany simultaneously declared her willingness not to use the material for military purposes.

Germany further demanded the unhindered right to export 250,000 tons of gravel monthly from Holland to Belgium. During the somewhat long-standing Dutch prohibition of transport, the exportation, usually free, of sand and gravel had been seriously hindered, and Holland had no longer a strong reason for withholding acquiescence in a wish concerning a Dutch product whose export was not prohibited.

Germany desired the resumption of the transport of merchandise by the Belgio-Germany Railway *via* Roermond, which Germany itself stopped at the beginning of the war. The terms of the Dutch-German Convention of October 12th, 1874, debarred the Dutch from objecting.

Germany also desired the free transport of all merchandise over this railway except aeroplanes, arms, and ammunitions. The question of the transport of troops did not arise, but Holland was unable to permit the transport of Army supplies by virtue of the principle of International Law expressly set forth in Article 2 of its proclamation of Neutrality.

### THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

#### JAPANESE ARRESTED AT IRKUTSK.

Tokio, May 6th.

The Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese Vice-Consul and President of the Japanese Association.

### GERMANY'S "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

#### ENGLAND MISSED THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Amsterdam, May 6th.

Baron von Dem Busche, the German Under-Foreign Secretary, replying to Lord Robert Cecil's interview as regards the "peace offensive," predicts further German victories in the West, and says that England had frequently missed the psychological moment for peace.

### GERMAN CASUALTIES AT ZEEBRUGGE.

Amsterdam, May 6th.

The *Telegraaf* states that 70 Germans were killed and 230 wounded in the British attack at Zeebrugge. The Germans compelled 1,000 Belgians to repair the damage.

### GERMANY RETALIATES UPON NEUTRAL FLAGS.

Amsterdam, May 6th.

A new German regulation withdraws protection of a neutral flag as regards any ships (which henceforth will be treated as enemy ships) belonging to any country which has concluded an agreement with the enemy respecting a cessation of tonnage, or if a greater part of the merchantmen of the country concerned is sailing for the enemy.

### KING'S INTEREST IN A SURGICAL MARVEL.

A wonder of modern surgery was seen by the King and Queen in the course of their visit of inspection to the Reading War Hospital No. 1. Private Beesley, who was a rishman before he became a soldier, had the thumb of his right hand shot away in action. The surgeons, foreseeing that this would be a grave handicap to him again in civil life, undertook to transplant the third finger of his left hand on the place where his thumb had been. The operation was quite successful, and Private Beesley told the King that he expects to be able to play again as well as ever.

## LEST WE FORGET.

PAGES FROM BELGIUM.

[BY "A.A.M." THE WELL-KNOWN CONTRIBUTOR TO "PUNCH."]

Three years ago a cartoon was published in a New York paper. It represented a German soldier proudly showing his great War Picture Book to America. America was dressed as a little boy in a dunce's cap; a stupid little boy who would keep stopping at one page in the book, in spite of the German's impatience to turn on to the other more thrilling pictures. But the boy, rather wistfully, kept his finger on this one page. "I know I'm silly," he seemed to say, "but I can't get over that." And "that" was the second page in the book—"B is for Belgium all covered with blood."

We shall do well, all of us, still to keep our fingers on that page. The tragedy of Belgium is no less a tragedy because it is more than three years old. It goes on. And for what is done now there is no excuse, for it is done, not in the heat of battle, but in cold blood; the enslavement of Belgium.

This is from the letter of a Belgian. "All further news is as sad as ever. There were 400 men called up from the town of Eecloo—they were ordered to be at Eecloo station at 10 o'clock ready to start for the Somme. Each man had the following notice sent to his home:—

You are expressly commanded by the German military authorities to appear at the Eecloo station at 10 a.m. by the lower clock. The Military Commandant informs you that failing to comply with this order you will be punished according to the Military Decree of October 12th, 1915, and possibly deported into Germany."

The writer goes on:—"Thus these men, too, started off to swell the number of the thousand deported Belgians, who are forced to work behind the German front. They can count on no leave to visit their homes. They are obliged to sign a contract. If they refuse to sign, the contract is put under arrest for eight days—his full daily ration is 4oz. of bread, nothing more. Should he at the end of this time continue his refusal, he is starved. There have been men who have held out for five days and at last given in. They were then sent to the front, but succumbed after the first meal; after this they were taken back to hospital—some were given injections, and after a day or two rest, sent back to the front, and obliged to bring up the cannon from their shattered depots."

But though the Germans can enslave the bodies of their Belgian victims they cannot enslave their souls.

Some deported Belgians," adds the writer, "were working on the German side of the Yser front. Across the line they heard the Belgian soldiers singing 'The Lion of Flanders.' Their blood rose, they struck won, and they too began to sing the same. The German guard swore, stormed and struck, but all to no purpose—the singing continued—what a scene!"

Let us remember that scene: the slaves, forced to work for the enemy, hearing across the waters of the Yser the song of their country. Whether new history is made from day to day, let us always keep our fingers in the page of Belgium's wrongs, and let it be the first page to which we turn when the final account is made up.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

### ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THAT OF THE ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Jassy, Roumania, referring to the collapse of the Russian Army, wrote recently:—

"The work of the German agents has been extraordinary, far superior to the propaganda of the Allies. The latter, desiring to enlighten the Russian soldiers, have sent to the front well-educated, clever officers to urge the necessity of fighting until the enemies of liberty are crushed. They arrived among the Russian troops in uniform, wearing generally three or four decorations, and spoke to the simple-minded Russian peasant about freedom, the struggle for liberty, humanitarianism, the crushing of Prussian militarism, and many other things which would certainly have impressed greatly any soldier of Western Europe. These speeches, made generally in French and translated into Russian by an interpreter, were frequently cheered by the listening soldiers who cheer any speech provided that it lasts at least 15 minutes, and that the speaker gesticulates. The names of Socialists like M. Vandervelde and M. Albert Thomas, of Ministers of big Republican countries, of members of Parliament, and so on, have been used in the endeavours to persuade the soldiers of the dangers of their passive attitude and of their power to end the war in a short time. The men listened to all these speeches and cheered hard, but as soon as the visitors left the front the German agents, who very often were in the cheering crowd, got up and started their much more efficient propaganda work, in a rather different way from that of our agents. They said:—

Why fight? Do you not see that all these speeches are nothing else but the tricks of you, former masters, who together with other people at home try to prevent you from having your share of the land of the tyrants by keeping you in the trenches with the hope that you will be killed? Go home and take the land due to you while there is still time."

Such speeches by the Germans, dressed in Russian uniforms, were generally accompanied by the distribution of a certain number of roubles made in Germany and of large glasses of vodka. Naturally all this appealed much more to the mind of the Russian soldier than the rather "dry" speeches of the emissaries of the Allies, who asked them to run the risk of being killed or wounded. By this kind of propaganda the German agents succeeded in convincing the Russian peasant that it was useless to fight. This pernicious work was largely supported by the Soviets, whose regulations annihilated the very strict and severe discipline without which, as has been proved, an Army like the Russian cannot exist. German propaganda and the decisions of the Soviets have transformed the brave Russian soldiers into bands of brigands, who murder women and old men in order to get a few coins or a pair of boots.


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PRUSSIAN BOOT OR BRITISH  
RAJ?WHY THE HUN FAILS AS AN  
EMPIRE-MAKER.

While the pause on the Western Front continues we still have leisure to watch the East, and to fix our minds on our duty to the British Raj outside Europe. A great fact can dull the mind to its reality by its obvious truth. We have heard so often, and know so well in a vague kind of way, that we are a great Asiatic Power, that the words become a vain repetition. The old truth flashes into new significance, however, now that an armed intruder is making a grab towards Egypt and India. One understands now the feelings of the last generation when the tramp of the Russians was heard far off moving towards the Bosporus or Meru or Pendor. British interests in the East are immutable; it is only the enemy that changes.

Egypt is the bridgehead between two continents, and on the road to Capetown as well as to Bombay. As the land railways span the desert, and break through the forests the world becomes smaller, till what Mr. Rhodes foresaw in a kind of vision must shortly be true in fact and we take a no-change ticket from Capetown to Calcutta.

The maintenance of such an all-British route is no British interest alone, for would the coloured races have no concern with a revolution which put Prussia in the shoes of Great Britain? That native thought so who said the other day that if Germany got back East Africa she would return to a desert, for the population would have fled across the border from Prussian vengeance to British protection.

## MAKING A SOLITUDE.

Indeed, German South-West Africa was rapidly verging on this state before the war. There, by the extermination of the Hereros Germany was making a solitude and calling it peace. Her reputation in the East is founded on her performances in the Boer rising of 1900. Hence the name Hun proudly affixed by the Kaiser to his army; hence, too, the inveterate dislike she inspired in our Indian army, which, accompanied by its British officers, to be treated like gentlemen, was startled at meeting Germans. As to the Pacific islands, inquire into the trouble now going on in what was German New Guinea, and ask any Australian what he thinks of the German handling of natives. Germany has held just enough of a colonial empire just long enough to damn her reputation, and to fall from the height of her mediocrity to the level of a common sense. Trade she can fish, but she can neither create nor govern. Her authority is not that of courage, justice, and example, but that of the boot and the bayonet. Sympathy with and understanding of her subjects she has none—these qualities, to her mind, belong to the obsolete category of chivalry or playing the game.

Under her rule industries neither spring up nor prosper, and her solitary success has been the training of the Askaris for war on her white neighbours. The truth is that she is a nation dominated by the idea of expansion, a territory till it fails to produce—Russia to-day, India if she could to-morrow. It is the policy not of the taxgatherer, but of the highwayman.

## THE BRITISH RECORD.

What of our own record in these high matters? England has been so often accused of hypocrisy that, to avoid argument, it is better not to set the moral claim too high. Let it be said simply that we have a natural aptitude for governing and that what a man does well he likes doing.

Our method of advance is nearly always the same. First comes the pioneer, the merchant, the adventurer into a strange country. These men—the old Boers, as Mr. Rhodes used to call them—followed whose passion or self-interest led to fault, but, unlike the Prussians, they were not their Government and they were never cruel on a theory. Behind them, unwillingly enough, came the Imperial Government, dragged by its growing chain of commitments and interests, and once it was in, the interests of the governed took first place.

England came into Egypt because of the vast sums of money her subjects had lent to Ismail. Its dislodgement was the result of the struggle to keep out of what his opponents crudely called a "bondholder's war" was a tragedy. Yet because he failed the desert was made to blossom as the rose, and Cromer and Kitchener gave to the enduring type which lives by the Nile the best government it had since the fall of Rome. We need not expect the fellahs to have been in tutelage over our occupation, but we have earned from them a kind of solid, unenthusiastic gratitude.

## ROLING INDIA.

In India the story goes further back, and is altogether on a vaster scale. The wealth which poured into us from the Indies in the days of John Company has vanished and fled like a tale that is told. Now some ask Mulvaney's question: "Can you tell me, sir, what have we taken and kept this melancholy country?" The answer, strangely enough, was supplied by Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India:—"The British rule in India is a thin sheet of oil spread over the surface of the waters and keeping calm and untroubled from storms a vast and profound ocean of humanity." This sentence would be no ignoble epitaph for any nation, but we have no intention of turning it into an epitaph yet that German rapine may be loosed on these defenceless millions.

India has indeed been fortunate in her representatives at Downing-street, for the list includes, since 1874, Churchill, Salisbury, and Morley. All men distinguished above the ruck of politicians. Lord Morley's recent memoirs on his secretaryship are a monument to the patient and minute consideration given to the thoughts and interests of the Indian people.

Contrasting Prussian and British methods, we can afford to say with pride, "Look now upon this picture and on this." If Germany has so treated Hereros, Chinese, Belgians, Serbians, Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, and Armenians that her name is blackened for all time, what sort of treatment would she mete out to an India and Egypt which had no strong man armed to keep the house? England stands in the gate of Asia and Africa not only for her own interests but as the trustee of the peoples she governs and guards, and to the ruin of these peoples Germany shall never pass.—Daily Express.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## "I WAGE WAR."

## M. CLEMENCEAU'S POLICY.

In the Chamber of Deputies recently, in reply to interpellations regarding the question of responsibility for the charges made in connection with the Bolo trial, M. Clemenceau, whom the deputies making the interpellations had accused of allowing certain Press campaigns to be carried on, reminded the House that from the first day of his assuming office he had promised to do away with the censorship, and that the Chamber of Deputies had expressed assent.

"I am the head of the Government of the Republic," M. Clemenceau continued, "and I shall defend the Republic's doctrines. The first doctrine is liberty; the second is war, and also that we must sacrifice everything for the war in order to assure the triumph of France. (Cheers.) I understand that because affairs should be discussed here, because treason affairs are still war. We are making war by safeguarding liberty and the Republic. It is in this manner that we intend to continue to make war. My thought at every moment ought to be centred on the war. Help me, because we have the same object. I have no other desire than to bring my country out of the position in which it is situated. In proportion as the moral crisis which comes at the conclusion of all wars, acts of brutality and violence constitute the moral crisis at which one side or the other arrives in the end, and the side which can hold out the longer wins."

"A great nation of the East which has the test of centuries of warfare discovered this formula: 'The nation which conquers is that which can believe in victory a quarter of an hour longer than the other.' (Cheers.) This is my motto. I entered the Government with this thought; the moral of the nation must be kept up. All my policy aimed at the one object of keeping up French moral through a crisis such as our country has never known. Fathers have given their sons, and the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded districts have borne tortures without equal in history. The aviator Lieutenant Garros told me yesterday, in a visit which he made to me in my study, that if one of our men who are prisoners in Germany had not received his parcels from France he would be bound to die of starvation. That is the situation of those we love, to whom we stretch forth our arms, and to whom we anything, and you come and speak to me of questions relating to persons; I do not know them, and I will not know them."

We are not in power to assure the triumph of a party. Our ambitions are higher. They aim at safeguarding the heroic moral integrity of the French people. This moral has been admirable in the past. Everyone of us has the right to say to-day, 'I am the son of an old and splendid history; I am the son of a nation which has thought, wrote, and acted, and our grandsons shall think, write, and act the same.' That is why I am in the Government. The moral of our soldiers arouses the admiration of all. There is no excitement, but superb serenity of soul, conversation full of gaiety, and when one speaks of the enemy sometimes a gesture to indicate that the efforts of the enemy will break down against our front! (Loud cheers.) And among the relatives of these young men, what self-sacrifice, what bearing. Praise for this is due to former French Governments and to the French nation itself. (Cheers.)

## "I WAGE WAR."

"We must keep up this moral. We are told that we must have peace as soon as possible. I desire peace, and it would be criminal to have any other thought; but it is not by belittling peace that we can silence Prussian militarism. (Loud cheers.) My motto is the same everywhere. In domestic politics I wage war. In foreign policy I wage war. I wage war! (Cheers.) I am endeavouring to keep the confidence of our Allies. Russia has betrayed us. I continue to wage war. Unhappy Roumania is compelled to capitulate. I continue to wage war, and I shall continue until the last quarter of an hour, for it is we who shall have the last quarter of an hour! (Loud cheers, and cries of an hour! the Left of 'Everyone thinks and desires the same.' We agree.")

Addressing the Socialists, M. Clemenceau added: "I can understand that before the war some of you, being super-idealists, may have hoped for future universal disarmament, thinking that it would be followed on the other side of the Rhine. I was not among you, I can understand that you may have hoped, in the heroic disinterestedness of your idealism, for an example of contagion which has not occurred. The mistake would be to renew to-day the attempt to which the trial of this peace was made by Russia. It is your friends who attempted it. Kerensky at that time desired war. He disappeared, and Lenin and Trotsky came to the German Headquarters to say to their enemies, 'We want to conclude a democratic peace.'"

"Well, you know what this peace has become, and when you speak again of war aims, ask the Germans what their aims are. They need not point them out. The fact speaks loud enough. Poland, Lithuania, and the Ukraine are under the jack-boot of the conqueror, and when we expect from Russia a cry of patriotism and a rush to resist the invader, there is silence. Well, there the question is put, and put by me. If I institute prosecutions, I said on the first day that justice should take its course. It is taking its course, and we shall go on to the end of our task, which is not less difficult than that of our soldiers. Nothing will stop us, nothing will make us flinch."

The Chamber afterwards adopted by 400 votes to 75 the order of the day, proposed by General Fédor, expressing confidence in the Government and approving its declarations.

she mete out to an India and Egypt which had no strong man armed to keep the house? England stands in the gate of Asia and Africa not only for her own interests but as the trustee of the peoples she governs and guards, and to the ruin of these peoples Germany shall never pass.—Daily Express.

THE DISPUTED BALTIC  
STATES.

## A DRAMATIC HISTORY.

Courland and Livonia and Esthonia are less known than Poland; they are, in fact, little known in Russia itself, in which they always formed a country apart, in spite of their proximity to the capital. This is due partly to the fact that the connection of the three provinces with Russia is comparatively of recent date, but chiefly to the peculiar and strange conditions under which they have lived hitherto. The three provinces once formed one State, Livonia, which had been founded by the Germans, but which in 1561 was broken up, part (now belonging to the Russian province of Vitebsk) being annexed to Poland, part (Livonia and Esthonia) being appropriated by Sweden, and part (Courland) being constituted as a duchy under the suzerainty of Poland. The original population was and still is composed of Letts and Estonians, races of Finno-Lithuanian origin, but the rulers were always aliens, beginning with the Huns and ending with the Russians.

It was the Germans, however, who ruled the Baltic countries the longest and impressed themselves upon their culture most permanently of all. They came there in the thirteenth century, first as colonists and then in the garb of "Brothers of the Sword," a religious order created *ad hoc* after the manner of the Teutonic Knights, as conquerors, followed by German merchants and artisans. At the chief cities—Riga, Reval, Dorpat—were founded by them, and Christianity was introduced by the usual methods of the time. In 1387 the order was absorbed by the Teutonic Knights, under whom the country made further progress. But two hundred years later the Knights, gradually lost their hold over the country, which began to yield to the pressure of Poland, and soon after the Reformation the last Grand Master of the order, Ketteler, laid down his office, ancient Livonia broke up, and Courland remained an autonomous State held in fief from the Crown of Poland.

## THE BALTIC BARONS.

Courland flourished, for a time, going as far as to found colonies in the West Indies (Yabago) and on the West African coast. But situated as it was between powerful neighbours, with no protection from Prussia, which only then began to rise, it succumbed to the fate of all weak States. It became the apple of discord between the Swedes, Poles, and Russians; the latter (under Peter the Great) wresting Livonia and Esthonia from Sweden, and finally obtaining Courland by the treaty of Partition of Poland in 1795. The duchy, who, through her ruler, Anna, at the same time Empress of Russia, and the notorious Bidoon, the almighty dictator of Russia under Anna, had been drawn gradually into Russian orbit, surrendered gracefully to her new mistress, receiving in return the preservation of all her ancient liberties and privileges.

Those were, however, liberties and privileges of the people, but of the German ruling caste, the descendants of the Knights and their retinue, who formed the class of the large landowners and the upper middle class of the cities. It was, indeed, for the sake of preserving their class privileges, threatened as they were from below, that the Barons, as they became known henceforth, threw themselves into the arms of Russia, where they soon formed, owing to their superior education and culture, the recruiting ground for the highest officials and generals in the State. The bulk of the people were carefully excluded from all rights, were liberated from serfdom at the beginning of the 19th century without land, and were throughout treated as pariahs. The Barons were the magistrates and the administrators of the country, as well as its economic masters, and it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that a Russification policy set in which gradually undermined the privileged position of the German-Baltic aristocracy, without, however, helping much the oppressed Letts and Estonians. The latter, in consequence, have a hatred of the Barons which is much more implacable than that entertained towards Russia, and during the revolution of 1905 the three Baltic provinces saw terrible scenes of a Jaegerie.

## ESTHONIA.

Esthonia has an area of 7,600 square miles, with an estimated population of some half a million; Livonia, the largest of the three provinces, has an area of 17,500 square miles, with a population of close upon 2,000,000; and Courland has an area of nearly 10,500 square miles, with a population of about 800,000. In regard to the character of the population, the Esths in Esthonia stand for 82, while the Germans stand for 5 per cent.; in Livonia the Letts and Esths constitute each 40 to 45 per cent. of the population, while the number of German does not exceed 7 per cent.; and in Courland Germans form about the same proportion, while 75 per cent. are Letts. The remainder of the population in the three provinces is made up of fragments of Finns, Russians, Jews, and Lithuanians. Owing to the policy of exclusion practised by the German rulers, the bulk of the natives are engaged in agricultural and dairy farming, which constitute the chief industries of the provinces.

## THE ORIGIN OF POLAND.

Lithuania has a less dramatic history than the Baltic countries. The nucleus of it lies on the lower reaches of the Niemen, embracing the district of Prussian Konigsberg on the west and the districts of Russian Grodno, Kovno, Dyvinsk on the south and east. It first emerges to the light of history as a State inhabited by an Indo-Germanic race about the twelfth century, when it gradually begins to extend southwards, and reaches in the following century from the Baltic Sea in the north to Vitebsk and Smolensk in the south. In 1377, at the death of its ruler, Grand Duke Algird, it extended already over the present Volhynia right to the Black Sea, and from the Bug to the Donetz, claiming possession of the greater part of the Ukraine and the Crimea. Even Moscow was at that time paying a tribute to it. Algird's son, Jagello, however, made a fatal step by allowing himself, in 1385, to be elected to the throne of Poland, joining the two countries by a personal union. The first fruit of the union was the great Polish-Lithuanian victory over the Teutonic Knights at Tanneberg which raised Poland to the position of a powerful State. The ultimate result was the conclusion of the treaty of Lublin in 1495, by which the union was transformed into an annexation pure and simple of Lithuania to Poland.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LATE MR. REDMOND.  
IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SCENES.

Impressive scenes marked the funeral of the late Mr. John Redmond at St. John's Cemetery, Wexford (writes the Daily Telegraph's Dublin Correspondent) representatives of all parties and creeds uniting to do honour to the memory of a great Irishman. The arrival of the boat at Kingstown was earlier than had been expected, and with the exception of immediate friends, there were comparatively few people present. As the train passed on its way from Kingstown to Wexford, the inhabitants of intermediate towns and villages near the railway line paid impressive tribute to the memory of Mr. Redmond. In fields along the line of route the peasants—men and women alike—could be seen in prayer or standing with bowed and uncovered heads. A moving sight was witnessed at the Convent of the Benedictine Nuns of Ypres, which is situated near Macmaine Junction. These sisters were driven from Belgium shortly after the war broke out. They took refuge first in London, but through Mr. Redmond's efforts they found a home at Macmaine, in county Wexford. Among them is a niece of his own. As the train moved past their dwelling-place these nuns were seen kneeling in prayer in the field beside the railway line.

At Wexford the remains were met by a great gathering representing every phase of public life in Ireland, and the town of Wexford was a town of mourning. Public monuments were draped, and the blinds were drawn in every house. The coffin was covered with a flag said to be that which draped the coffin of Parnell. In the funeral procession was the band of the Royal Irish Rifles, playing funeral music, members of the British and American navies, and a body of police. Some fifty clergymen walked before the hearse, and about it was a guard of Irish National Volunteers in uniform. In the procession also walked a hundred Wexford ladies, wearing crepe and carrying floral tributes. The bells of the Protestant and Catholic churches tolled as the procession passed. At the Church of the Immaculate Conception the remains were received by the Rev. Thomas Hoare (administrator), and Dr. Codd, the Bishop of Ferns, presided at the requiem office and High Mass. The procession afterwards moved to the burial place, and after prayer the remains were deposited in the Redmond family vault.

## MR. DILLON'S TRIBUTE.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. James O'Connor (the Irish Attorney-General). Mr. Dillon paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Redmond. He said that he was a great statesman, a great orator, and a great leader, and had the art of making himself not only respected by all who followed his lead, but also beloved. Time would do justice to his work and statesmanship, and all the people of Ireland, even those who now misunderstood him, would come in time to understand the greatness of his life and the unselfishness of his work. One of the most remarkable achievements in the history of statesmanship had been evidenced by the scene witnessed since Mr. Redmond died. Great statesmen of rival parties, the heads of Empires and of States, soldiers and civilians, men who three or four years ago were full of hatred for Ireland, Irish aspirations, and Irish leaders, had vied with one another in declaring their faith in Mr. Redmond's unselfish and honourable career in the great struggle for his country's cause. Although it was not given to him to see the consummation of his life's work, it was at least given to him to know that he himself, with his own right hand, had laid down all the obstacles to Irish freedom across the water and to see the whole of England friendly to his country. There remained but one obstacle. Was it too much to hope that the grave which they had closed just now might cry out with an irresistible voice to his fellow-countrymen to put into effect the lesson of his life, to bury for ever the dissensions which had been the cause of Ireland, and to consummate the work of Redmond's life by uniting all Irishmen to work for the good of Ireland?

## DIPLOMATIC SECRET OF 1906.

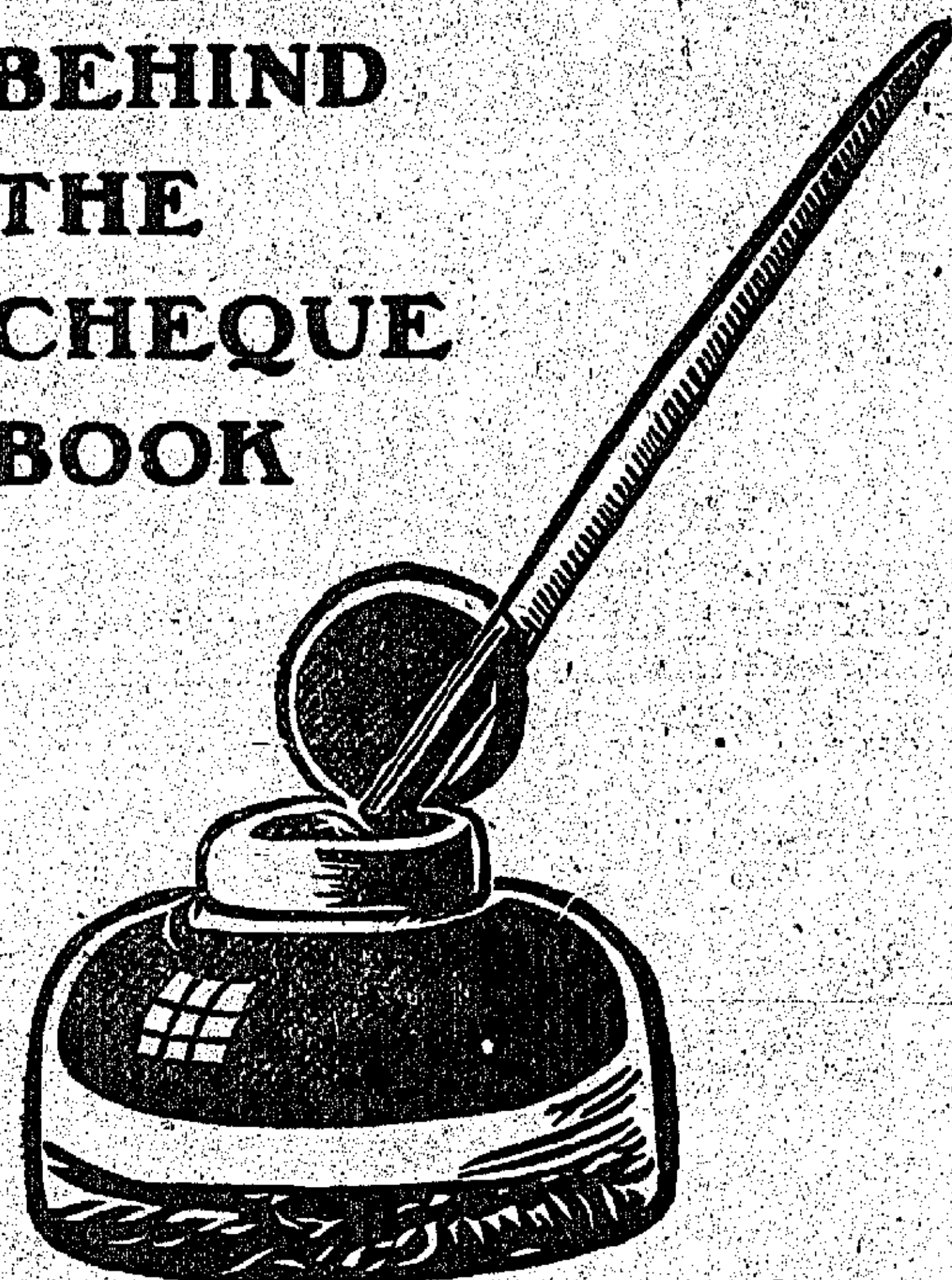
The Earl of Denbigh related to members of the Royal Colonial Institute, recently, an incident which, he said, had hitherto been a piece of diplomatic secret history. At Madeira, the Germans first took an hotel; then they wanted a convalescent home; and, finally, desired to establish certain concessions from Portugal. The German Ambassador early in 1906 called on the Portuguese Government and said that if the concessions asked for were not granted the Kaiser would send his navy up the Tagus to Lisbon. The Portuguese Government sent a telegram to this country, and that the Admiralty were on the point of mobilising the whole resources of the British Fleet. They thought of another way of meeting the situation, however, and sent the Atlantic fleet close up against the Portuguese coast. They let the Kaiser know what had happened through an indiscreet source, with the result that the next day the German Ambassador had to call again on the Portuguese Government and explain that he had exceeded his instructions. "When the Americans learnt of that business," Lord Denbigh added, "they expressed considerable disappointment at not being allowed to have a hand in it."

Duke Olgerd, it extended already over the present Volhynia right to the Black Sea, and from the Bug to the Donetz, claiming possession of the greater part of the Ukraine and the Crimea. Even Moscow was at that time paying a tribute to it. Olgerd's son, Jagello, however, made a fatal step by allowing himself, in 1385, to be elected to the throne of Poland, joining the two countries by a personal union. The first fruit of the union was the great Polish-Lithuanian victory over the Teutonic Knights at Tanneberg which raised Poland to the position of a powerful State. The ultimate result was the conclusion of the treaty of Lublin in 1495, by which the union was transformed into an annexation pure and simple of Lithuania to Poland.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

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